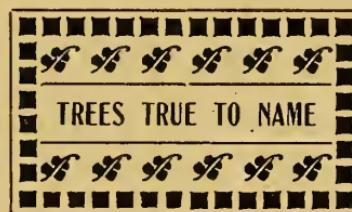


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200

Annual Catalogue of Citrus
Fruit Trees issued by the San
Dimas Nurseries for the years
Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen
Hundred and One.



R. M. Teague
PROPRIETOR

SAN DIMAS, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Only a Dog

Yes; it's only a dog — but *such* a dog! Did you ever see a thoroughbred Scotch Collie? If so, you know what I mean.

Pensarn Ora II is out of Spartan and Pensarn Ora I; he out of Goldust II and Juanita; she out of imported Pensarn Guard and Shadeland Daisy, and so on back to the best blood of English breeders. I now have some fine youngsters out of Pensarn Ora by Albee's Ormskirk Emerald Jr., winner of many firsts and specials.



SOIGHTER. A. K. C. 49396.

Southport Miss out of Ormskirk Blucher and Queen's Bounty; he out of Ormskirk Wellington and Colceby Duchess; she out of Ch. Southport Perfection and Alton Vixen, and so on back to the best blood of England. Winner of 2d in novice class at Oakland, Dec. '99; only time shown.

AT STUD SOIGHTER FEE \$20

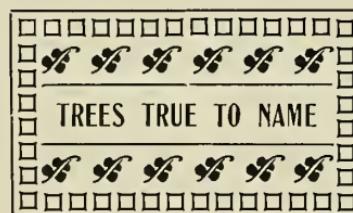
Sire Ch. Wellesbourne Charlie; dam, Happy Thought. Winner of First Junior at Oakland, 1898; First Puppy, Second Open, and two specials, San Jose, 1899; First Puppy, Second Open and Special, Seattle, 1899; First Puppy and Second Open, Tacoma, 1899; Second Open, Oakland, Dec. 5-9, 1899.

Service must be paid in advance. Bitches should be securely crated, and shipped express prepaid. They will receive the best of care while in my keeping. In case failure the usual return privileges will be allowed. An additional charge of \$5.00 per month will be made in cases where I am required to keep stock for a longer period than their regular breeding season.

Write me for prices and particulars.

R. M. TEAGUE, San Dimas, Cal.

Annual Catalogue of Citrus Fruit Trees issued by the San Dimas Nurseries for the years Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen Hundred and One.

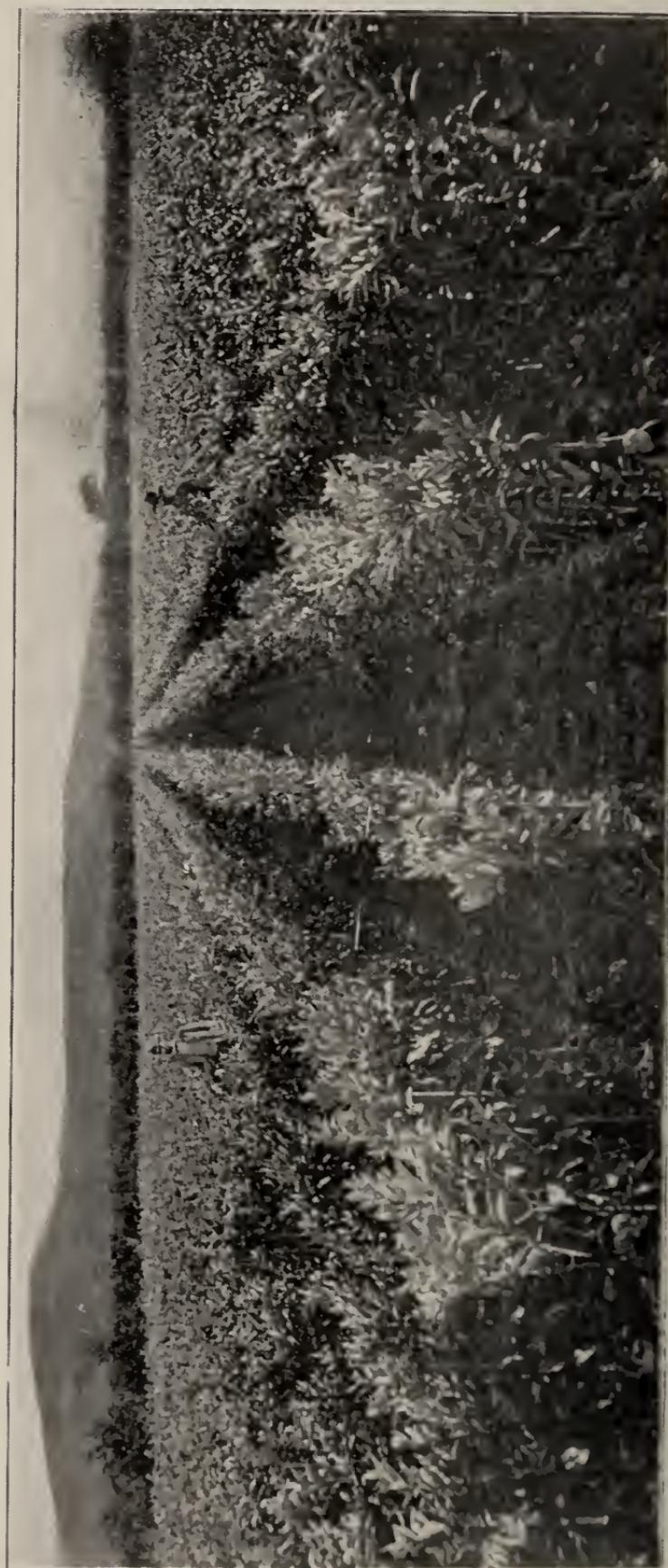


R. M. Teague

PROPRIETOR



SAN DIMAS, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.



A VIEW OF ONLY ONE BLOCK OF OUR NURSERY-GROWING CITRUS TREES

OUR CITRUS TREES.

"He who plants a tree plants Hope."—*Lucy Lareom.*

It is a pleasure to note the healthy condition of the fruit industry at the present writing to what it was a few years ago. The exploitation of new markets and the development of co-operation among the growers of oranges and lemons on business lines has done much to bring this about, and as a result, planting has been more extensive, and along correct lines. Our specialty being citrus fruit trees, we are more familiar with that branch of an enlightened horticulture, and can truthfully say that when proper climatic and soil conditions are complied with, no fruit produces better returns to the grower than a good orange, lemon or grape-fruit orchard. Years of experience in both orchard and nursery has afforded us every opportunity of wide observation and investigation, as to the best methods of producing a prime article of fruit, as well as a superior nursery tree for orchard planting.

TRUE TO NAME.—Long experience has shown us the urgency of keeping our varieties *true to name*, and hence we are at all times anxious and willing to replace, on good and sufficient evidence, all trees that may prove otherwise; nevertheless, it is mutually understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater or in excess of the original price of the stock at date of sale. Certain it is, the class of trees we produce are good growers and good sellers. Where one order goes, others are sure to follow. Our stock recommends and advertises itself at sight.

If this catalogue does not interest you, kindly hand it to a friend who would appreciate it; or, if you wish more catalogues, we will gladly send them free to any address.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued favors, we remain,

Yours very truly,

R. M. TEAGUE.

San Dimas, 1900.

TO PURCHASERS.

"Be sure you are right, then go ahead."—*Davy Crockett.*

HOW TO ORDER.—State specifically the size and variety of trees you want, and also give a few general hints as to your soil and climatic conditions. From unknown parties we demand a remittance or deposit of 50 per cent. of order, or good references. Send money by bank draft, money or express order, or registered letter.

LOCATION.—The land upon which our nursery is situated is conceded to be the best for growing citrus nursery stock, producing a very fine grade of trees, with a root system of great strength and vigor, rendering transplanting safe and easy.

QUALITY OF STOCK.—All of our trees are grown to stakes, and are straight, thrifty, budded at the ground and well rooted. Good stock is the foundation of success. He who plants an orange or a lemon grove plants for generations: and in choosing stock will do well to get the best obtainable.

GUARANTEEING TREES.—We guarantee all trees shipped from our nurseries to be as represented. We personally attend to the budding of all our trees, and use the utmost care to insure them true to name.

PACKING.—We pack all trees in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes, according to size of order and distance of shipment. Trees can be sent with safety to any part of the United States or foreign countries. We make a small charge for packing, just sufficient to defray cost. Sample trees furnished intending buyers.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.—Our transportation facilities are excellent, being midway between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railways; hence we can ship via either road.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.—Please furnish explicit directions for shipping and by what route. In the absence of any instructions we ship according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility for condition or safe delivery of trees after same have been properly packed and delivered to transportation companies.

PRICES.—The matter of prices depends somewhat on size of tree, quality of stock, variety of fruit, etc. We sell according to condition of stock and the customer's wants. We grade our citrus stock by caliper, measurement being made one inch above the bud, and thus are able to offer any size that is required. We have buds one, two and three years old. We have citrus trees of all grades and at all prices, and are able to meet competition from whatever source.

PLANTING.—This may be done from February to August, in very warm and sheltered localities. Early planting generally gives the best results. Trees are planted balled or with bare roots, according to the ideas of the buyer. The tree should be set slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. Holes should be sufficiently large to admit of the roots being spread out in their natural position. Do not let the earth turn them down in a mass around the tap root. Cut off all broken or bruised roots. Top soil is best for filling in. The soil should be worked in well around the roots and irrigated immediately. Distribution of trees to the holes in advance of actual setting is a pernicious practice, as the roots quickly become dry. Keep them constantly covered with moist packing.

AFTER CARE.—No tree responds so quickly to intensive culture as the orange or lemon, and hence careful and frequent cultivation will be found essential to profitable production. Indeed, the soil should be thoroughly communited, friable as an ash heap. See to it that the trunk of the trees are well protected from the burning rays of the sun. Yucca tree protectors, burlap, or even heavy paper well tied will serve the purpose. We recommend the first mentioned. Having attended to these essentials, see to it that the orchard is well and judiciously irrigated at regular intervals. Thorough culture and careful watering will insure success, as citrus trees require but little pruning. The tree should be trained to form a symmetrical head. To do this, cut out all the dead wood, interfering branches, and suckers. Lemons require more severe cutting than the orange or grapefruit; the treatment given deciduous trees, but less severe, will be about correct. Frost is an element of some risk in the shipping of citrus trees. Being situated in the thermal belt of the San Gabriel valley, and making citrus trees an exclusive business, we feel sure of the condition of our stock at time of shipment; nevertheless, we desire to call attention to the fact that in accepting orders previous to time of delivery we cannot be held liable for the delivery of such trees should they be damaged or destroyed by the elements.

STANDARD SORTS.

"Know ye the land of the orange and the vine."—*Byron.*

The cultivation of the orange and the lemon covers all tropical and sub-tropical regions, and in so far as general characteristics are concerned, the many divers varieties under different names in different localities, are much alike in habit of growth and tree. In spite of this fact, however, Southern California has become distinctively the home of certain varieties which are peculiarly indigenous to her soils and climates. In selection of buds we use the utmost care, and never take buds removed more than one generation from the original or parent stock. Thus our Washington Navel buds are all taken from the first original orchard budded directly from the parent trees, which are still bearing bounteous crops in Riverside on the Tibbets place. These sorts have become standard in the markets of the United States, and in the line of their importance are mentioned in the following list, which comprises the varieties we grow and carry constantly on hand:

Touching the origin, introduction and propagation of the Washington Navel orange into this State, the following interesting facts are gleaned from a Washington correspondent (F. A. W.) of the Los Angeles Times, under date of April 8, 1900:

"In 1868, the then Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Horace Capron, received a letter from a lady living at Bahia, a little place near the Atlantic Coast in South America, in which she mentioned, among other things of interest, a variety of orange tree that produced a seedless orange of fine flavor, which grew in that place.

"Shortly after this she sent him two of these trees, at his request, and he planted them in the botanical hothouse here in Washington; one of which is still alive and flourishing. From this one tree come all of the product of what is known as the Washington Navel orange trees, which are so well and favorably known in California.

"While in Washington, in 1871, Mrs. Tibbets of Riverside, Cal., requested William Saunders, superintendent of the agricultural gardens and grounds of the department, to send her something novel in the fruit family, and he thereupon mailed her two budded trees, which she planted at her home in Riverside. Since that time hundreds of these trees, all budded from the original here in Washington, have been sent to different parts of California and Florida, but these two were the first trees propagated and shipped from their lone South American mother. This lone tree from Bahia has produced the finest orange known."

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—This is the most valuable orange known. Tree of moderate growth with small thorns. Full, well rounded top; dark glossy foliage. Blooms heavy and in California is one of the best and most regular bearers. Bears young, generally in the third year from planting, and sometimes in second. Fruit large to very large; skin generally smooth and thick, of full orange color, and peculiarly



WASHINGTON NAVEL—THREE YEARS OLD

marked at bloom end, where a small irregular secondary orange is formed, imbedded within, sometimes protruding from, the segments from the fruit. The orange is seedless, flesh crisp and sweet, and flavored with some bewitching secret of its own—no other taste to describe it by. Season early. Shipping qualities of the best.

CHINA MANDARIN. (*Willow-Leaved.*) Small, flattened; deep yellow color; thin skin; skin and segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange color, spicy and aromatic. Tree dwarf, bears young, prolific, vigorous; willow-like foliage, having few thorns.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED NAVEL.—This orange was originated in 1890 by A. C. Thomson, of Duarte. It is of medium size, smooth and thin-skinned, of excellent flavor, very juicy and delicious. The trees bear heavy and the fruit matures at least four weeks earlier than the Washington. The fruit is in good demand and brings higher prices than many other varieties. The trees of the Thomson Navel sold



THOMSON'S WASHINGTON NAVEL

for \$5 per tree the first year after the fruit was produced and exhibited, and the supply of genuine Thomson trees has never yet been equal to the demand. This variety is yet in its infancy. It is being planted more extensively each season.

DANCY'S TANGERINE.—Unlike most of its family this bears the broad leaf, much like the common orange. Later and finer than most Tangerines; deep reddish color; skin free from flesh, and segments cleaving free, as in other "kid-glove" oranges. Meets a special and limited demand — often at the very highest prices. The tree makes a beautiful appearance with its small, intensely orange-colored fruits. The standard variety of its class.

VALENCIA LATE.—Tree of very fine and vigorous growth; light thorns. Early in bearing and prolific. Fruit of medium size, oval, solid, heavy. Light color. Skin rather thin and of strong texture. Flesh of deep and very rich color; grain fine, firm and crisp; abundant juice; excellent flavor, the quality that suits the hot months. Season latest, being prime after other varieties become stale, and maintaining



VALENCIA LATE

fine quality through summer and autumn. Of best shipping quality and reaches the market when there are no other oranges to compete.

RUBY BLOOD.—Medium size, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting rich, juicy. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red, often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best blood oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.—Thornless, low, spreading tree; very productive. Fruit oval, medium to large; rich orange color; inclining to thick skin. Season middle to late. Shipping quality of the best.

PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL.—Tree vigorous and of excellent habit; light thorns; heavy bearer. Fruit small, round, very solid and heavy. Skin thin, smooth and of very fine texture: color pale, almost lemon; membranes thin; grain fine; most abundant juice; sprightly, excellent flavor. A general favorite. Season middle. Shipping quality best.



PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL

KUMQUAT OR KIN-KAN.—This unique and curious member of the citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means gold orange. Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome, deep yellow fruit. There are two kinds, alike in tree and differing only in the size and shape of the fruit. The Marumi bears a round fruit, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter; the Nagami, an oblong fruit somewhat larger. The latter is the kind commonly seen in this country, is rather more desirable

on account of the large size of its fruits, and is the one we offer. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystallized the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly popular.



KUMQUAT OR KIN-KAN

MALTA BLOOD.—Ripens just as the Navel is getting late. Tree of slow but persistent, upright growth, and disposed to bear in clusters on terminals; a heavy bearer; fruit oval, seedless, with peculiar refreshing acid flavor; pulp usually splashed with crimson streaks, sometimes almost solid crimson, though when grown in shade it is often but slightly colored.

SATSUMA. (*Oonshiu, Kii Seedless.*) Medium, flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless; one of the earliest sorts known; fruit ripens as early as November. Tree thornless and bears young.

LEMONS.

EUREKA.—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth, and prolific bearer. Fruit of the best quality; a general favorite.

VILLA FRANCA.—A strong growing variety: thornless, or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless. Sweet rind. Standard.



VILLA FRANCA LEMON

LISBON.—Tree of largest growth; thorny. Size of fruit medium. Sets well in the limbs. Fruit oblong with prominent point; color bright; rind of medium thickness and of soft excellent texture, giving with the strong membranes high keeping and shipping qualities. Abundant juice; acid very strong and flavor fine. A standard variety.

LIMES. (*Merician.*) The lime should be more extensively planted. It makes a splendid hedge, or the plants can be grown in orchard form. The lime juice of commerce is the product of this fruit. The Mexican is a variety extensively grown in Old Mexico.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT.

MARSH SEEDLESS.—Medium size (will pack 54 to 62 to box.) Thin rind, with about half the usual bitter. It is a true grape fruit and not a hybrid, with all the characteristics of the common varieties, with the exception of being almost absolutely seedless. Sometimes you will find a fruit containing



IMPROVED POMELO

three or four shells of seeds, but as a rule it has none at all. With the absence of seeds, the amount of juice increases, the flavor improves and the fruit retains its noted qualities, and the pulp or meat is dark and rich. In serving this fruit you are not required to remove from 80 to 90 seeds, as it is necessary with our common grape fruit, but is ready for the table when cut in halves. The fruit is known to be a late keeper. The fact of its not having seed, that germinate when left late on trees or in storage, increases its keeping qualities to a great extent and is another factor greatly in its favor. A three-year-old bud will bear all the fruit it should hold at that age.

TRIUMPH.—Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine grained; less "rag" than in most grape fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy; juicy and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young and is prolific. One of the best of the improved varieties.



TRESCA BLOOD POMELO

IMPERIAL.—Something similar to the Triumph. It is pronounced by experts to be the best variety yet tested.

IMPROVED.—An improved Florida seedling of good merit. Tree thornless or about so, bears young.

TRESCA BLOOD.—Rose-colored pulp. Tree good grower and heavy cropper. Medium sized fruit.

CITRUS MEDICA CEDRA. (*The Citron.*) This is the true citron of commerce, from which an essential oil is obtained. The rind, when cured, is known as "citron rind," or "succade."

SOIL AND SITUATION

In the main the following paragraph, from Wickson's California Fruits, will be found correct, and



CITRON

gives a general idea as to soils, climatic conditions and water supplies essential to successful citrus fruit culture:

"The soil should be rich alluvium formed from granite and limestone. A hard-pan subsoil should be avoided, while strata of sand and gravel are objectionable. A red subsoil, commonly called clay, formed from disintegrating granite, well rotted, is best. The subsoil should be fine, but of a nature to allow water to pass freely through it. It should be deep and rich, with water not less than 30 feet from the surface. The surface soil should be of a sandy nature, so as not to bake after irrigation. Coarse sand and granite are not objectionable on the surface, provided the subsoil is right. A sediment surface is good; in fact, any kind of soil easily pulverized. The surface of the country should have a southern exposure, and, better still, be backed on the north by high hills, and should

be reasonably free from winds and frost. The hotter the locality the better. An altitude from 800 to 1600 feet is best. Be sure to have an abundance of water that can be relied upon for irrigation — at least one inch to every five acres of orchard; more will be needed when the orchard grows old."



IN CONCLUSION.

In its widest sense the foregoing sorts comprise the standard commercial varieties usually planted in the citrus-growing sections of this State, each of which possesses certain advantages and characteristics peculiar to it. In the selection of one or more sorts the intending planter will only be consulting his own interests by giving each variety due consideration, to the end that when his orchard comes into full bearing it will in the largest measure give him profitable returns. As already intimated among these considerations should first be the adaptability of his location and situation to citrus fruit culture; next as to the particular markets and seasons when he can reasonably expect good prices for his product; and finally the treatment each will require to bring forth maximum crops of A No. 1 merchantable fruit.



OUR ACREAGE IN TREES.

Our total acreage in trees is now 45 acres, all of which is devoted exclusively to citrus trees of our own growing. Our total number of stock for this year aggregates about 30,000 trees, while for 1901 we expect to have a total number of 75,000, and for 1902 fully 125,000.



TESTIMONIALS.

The following are but a few of the many endorsements our citrus trees have received at the hands of our many patrons:



IMPROVED POMELO

TUSTIN, Cal., March 9, 1899.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—Trees arrived yesterday in good shape. Accept my thanks for the two extra trees.

Yours truly, H. W. KEIM.

NORTH POMONA, Cal., March 30, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiry, the orange trees we bought of you last year were thrifty and vigorous; they have made a good growth and are satisfactory.

Respectfully,

FRANK L. PALMER,
Manager The Seth Richards Orange Grove.

PALO ALTO, Cal., March 7, 1899.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I have received the trees in fine condition, and must compliment you on the style of your work in preparing your trees for shipment, as well as upon the beauty and quality of the trees themselves.

Please send me an additional order of 8 Washington Navels, 8 Thomson's Improved Navels, 2 Lemons, 2 Pomelo or Grape Fruit.

Find order for bill rendered.

Yours truly, J. S. BUTLER.

PACIFIC BEACH, Cal., March 14, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—We received the trees safely last week and lost no time in setting them out. We were very much pleased with the trees, the fine roots which they had and the splendid way in which they were packed and shipped—they came in good shape.

Please accept many thanks for the grape fruit trees, we replaced a sickly lemon with one of them and put the other in our door yard.

Will take pleasure in recommending you to our friends and neighbors.

Yours respectfully, O. L. GRIDLEY.

POMONA, Cal., April 9, 1899.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your inquiry I will state that all of the trees that we have received from you during the several years past have been of good quality and have made splendid growth. During all of the twelve years that we have been planting more or less on our ranches, we have never had stock that gave better satisfaction nor made better growth.

Yours truly, P. J. DREHER.

Manager San Antonio Fruit Exchange.

LORDSBURG, Cal., April 4, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—We bought several hundred trees from you in spring of 1899 which we planted, and I will say that we were very much pleased with them. They made good growth and were satisfactory in every way.

Yours truly, IRWIN F. DANIELS,
Manager Evergreen Ranch.

TUSTIN, Cal., March 8, 1899.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I received the trees today; they are all right. Please accept many thanks for the two extras.

Enclosed find draft for \$8.50 to cover balance.

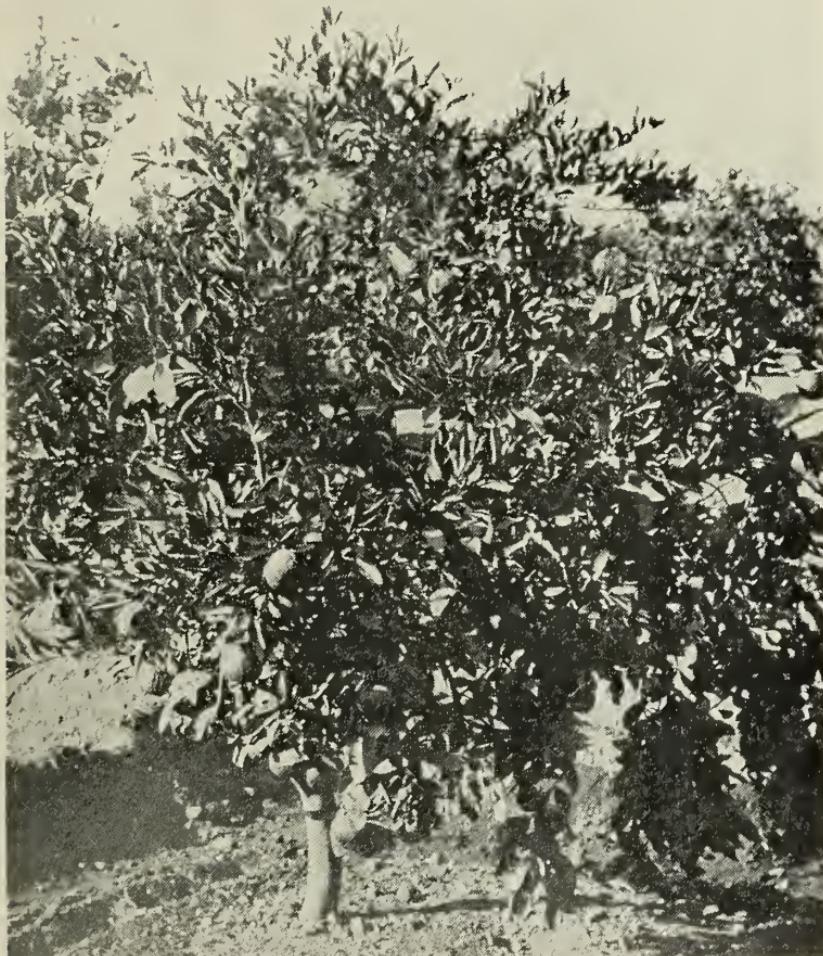
Yours truly, C. F. MATHEWS.

POMONA, Cal., April 4, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—We have purchased our trees from the San Dimas Nurseries for the past two seasons and believe they are as good in every respect as can be had.

Yours truly, GEO. R. TYLER,
Foreman Pomona Ranch.



SATSUMA—OONSHIU, KII SEEDLESS

(See page 11)

GLENWOOD, Fla., June 20, 1896.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—The 200 orange trees you shipped me May 25, 1894, arrived here June 14 in fine condition and all are growing nicely.

Yours truly, E. W. POMEROY.

POMONA, Cal., April 2, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I have purchased a great many trees from you and have always found them true to name, and well grown, thrifty stock.

Yours truly, JOHN E. PACKARD.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE OF GROUND.

SET AT REGULAR DISTANCES APART.

Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.
3 inches by 4 inches	5,227,720	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	2,150	14 feet by 14 feet	2,222
4 inches by 4 inches	3,920,410	5 feet by 1 foot	8,712	15 feet by 15 feet	1,933
6 inches by 6 inches	1,742,940	5 feet by 2 feet	4,356	16 feet by 16 feet	1,710
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560	5 feet by 3 feet	2,904	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	1,610
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	19,360	5 feet by 4 feet	2,178	17 feet by 17 feet	1,510
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780	5 feet by 5 feet	1,742	18 feet by 18 feet	1,344
2 feet by 2 feet	10,890	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	1,440	19 feet by 19 feet	1,200
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	6,960	6 feet by 6 feet	1,200	20 feet by 20 feet	1,083
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	1,031	25 feet by 25 feet	691
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260	7 feet by 7 feet	888	30 feet by 30 feet	481
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	8 feet by 8 feet	680	33 feet by 33 feet	40
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	3,555	9 feet by 9 feet	537	40 feet by 40 feet	27
4 feet by 1 foot	10,890	10 feet by 10 feet	435	50 feet by 50 feet	17
4 feet by 2 feet	5,445	11 feet by 11 feet	360	60 feet by 60 feet	12
4 feet by 3 feet	3,630	12 feet by 12 feet	302	66 feet by 66 feet	10
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722	13 feet by 13 feet	257		

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows, by the distance the plants are apart, in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

FACTS ABOUT CITRUS FRUITS.

Under favorable conditions the orange is a very free bearing tree. Wallace mentions a tree in St. Michaels that bore 20,000 fruits in one crop. The longevity of the tree is not less remarkable. At Versailles one tree is still growing which was sown in 1421, and the famous tree, now upwards of 35 feet in height, in the convent at St. Sabina, at Rome, is said to be more than 600 years old.

Some commentators suppose that the "Apples of Gold" were oranges; but there does not seem to be any definite evidence that the orange was cultivated in Palestine in the time of Solomon. More than 700 years later Theophratus, however, describes the citron as occurring in northern Persia (Media), and as being cultivated by the Jewish nation in Syria, while under Roman dominion.

NUMBER OF PLANTS IN LENGTH FROM ONE FOOT TO 100 FEET.

USEFUL FOR PLANTING HEDGES, WINDBREAKS, ETC.

Distance Apart	No. per Mile	Distance Apart.	No. per Mile	Distance Apart	No. per Mile
1 foot	5,280	15 feet	352	60 feet	88
2 feet	2,640	20 feet	264	65 feet	81
3 feet	1,760	25 feet	211	70 feet	75
4 feet	1,320	30 feet	176	75 feet	70
5 feet	1,056	35 feet	151	80 feet	66
6 feet	880	40 feet	132	85 feet	62
7 feet	754	45 feet	117	90 feet	58
8 feet	660	50 feet	105	95 feet	55
9 feet	586	55 feet	96	100 feet	52
10 feet	528				

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

SHOWING THE STANDARD WEIGHTS PER BUHSEL OF COMMON SEEDS.

Barley	48 lbs.	Flax	.56 lbs.	Rye	56 lbs.
Beans	60 "	Hemp	.44 "	Red Top Grass	.14 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Hungarian Grass	.48 "	Rape	.50 "
Blue Grass	14 "	Millet	.48 "	Timothy	.45 "
Clover	60 "	Oats	.32 "	Vetches or Tares	.60 "
Corn	56 "	Peas	.60 "	Wheat	.60 "

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

The orange has held a place in California ever since the American occupation, principally, however, in the southern counties. Its commercial importance may be said to have taken its inception on the advent of the railroad into Southern California. The earlier region devoted to this fruit was composed of the counties of Los Angeles, (then including Orange county), San Bernardino (then including Riverside county), and San Diego. But later experiments have demonstrated that it has a wide range in this State, and that many of the interior valleys and protected foothill lands possess every advantage to its profitable culture. As a whole, where the conditions are at all favorable, the California-grown orange possesses every essential of a commercial fruit, namely, flavor, good eating qualities, and it will "stand up" under the wear and tear of long distance transportation.

THE QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE.

	Lbs. to the Acre.	Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa	2.5	Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye } (for lawn.) } 7.5
Barley—broadcast	100	Grass, Italian Rye
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—hills	40	Grass, Red Top
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—drills	80	Grass, Timothy
Beans, Tall or Pole—hills	2.5	Grass, Hungarian
Beet, Garden	6	Millet
Beet, Sugar	1.5	Hemp—broadcast
Beet, Mangold, Warzel	6	Melon, Water—hills
Broom Corn—drills	1.2	Melon, Musk—hills
Buckwheat—broadcast	4.5	Oats—broadcast
Cabbage—in beds to cover an acre } after transplanting.	1.4 to 1.2	Onions, for Dry Bulbs—drills
Carrot—drills	3	Onions, for Bottom Sets
Clover, Red, alone—broadcast	1.5	Parsnip—drills
Clover, White, alone—broadcast	1.0	Peas—drills
Clover, Alsike—broadcast	1.0	Peas—broadcast
Corn, Sweet or Field—hills	1.0	Potatoes—hills
Corn, to cut green for fodder—drills or } broadcast	1.5	Pumpkin—hills
Cucumber—hills	1.25	Radish—drills
Flax (when wanted for seed)	1 to 2	Rye—broadcast
Flax (when wanted for fibre)	30	Spinach—drills
Grass, Bermuda	50	Squash, Bush Varieties—hills
Grass, Crested Dogstail	10	Squash, Running Varieties—hills
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture)	2.5	Tomato—in beds to transplant
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawns)	50	Turnip and Rutabaga—drills
Grass, Orchard	150	Turnip and Rutabaga—broadcast
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye } (for meadow.)	40	Vetches—broadcast
	40	Wheat—broadcast
	100	Wheat—drills
	100	
	75	

LITERATURE OF CITRUS FRUITS.

There is no doubt that the two or three parent types of the orange from which the host of forms now in cultivation have sprung are of Asiatic origin. Some idea of the number of these cultivated varieties, and their range of difference in the size, form, color and taste of the fruit may be obtained when it is stated that in the "Historie Naturelle des Orangers," by Risso and Poiteau (1818) there are no less than 109 plates. And that was years before orange culture was ever attempted in California, Old Mexico, Florida and in the islands of the Pacific and Australia. The literature on citrus fruits is indeed extensive, and has grown marvelously during the past 25 years. Books, papers and public documents of California origin constitute a literature of their own, to which the student and person of a scientific and technical turn of mind is referred for further and more detailed information.

SOWING TABLE FOR THE GARDEN.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS,
OR TO SOW A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF GROUND.

Artichoke.....	1 oz to 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	1 oz to 30 hills
Asparagus.....	1 oz to 60 feet of drill, 500 plants	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz to 100 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill	Okra.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb to 75 hills	Onion Seed.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Beet.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill	Onion, Top Sets.....	1 lb to 60 ft of row
Broccoli.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets.....	1 lb to 75 ft of row
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Parsnip.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Parsley.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz to 150 ft of drill	Peas.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz to 1000 plants
Celery.....	1 oz to 5000 plants	Pumpkin.....	1 oz to 25 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Radish.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Corn.....	1 lb to 150 hills	Salsify.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Cress.....	1 oz to 10 ft of drill	Sage.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz to 100 hills	Spinach.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Egg Plant.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz to 50 hills
Endive.....	1 oz to 3000 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz to 15 hills
Kale.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz to 3000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz to 10,000 plants
Leek.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Turip, Early.....	1 oz to 75 ft of drill
Lettuce.....	1 oz to 5000 plants	Turnip, Rutabaga.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill

PREPARING LAND AND PLANTING

The following pertinent paragraph from Wickson's California Fruits contains a few ideas worthy of note to intending planters: "Preparation of land by deep and thorough cultivation and laying off to secure straight rows by the square, quincunx, and hexagonal methods, should be carefully observed. * * * The orange, in common with other evergreen trees, is exceedingly sensitive to exposure of its roots, and for this reason the handling of the young trees is very different from that of ordinary orchard trees. * * * Exposure of the roots, or careless planting, will consign the tree to a slow, sickly growth, and often kill it outright."

FUTURE ORDERS.

The demand for citrus trees for the coming fall and spring planting promises to be unusually active, while the supply is rather limited; hence it is advisable for intending purchasers to place their orders early, and thus insure the pick of the stock and be assured of having their wants satisfied. We book orders ahead, and take every precaution to protect our customers, both in the way of reserving the trees as well as in the matter of quality. Write us at once your wants and we will quote you prices and particulars by return of mail.

R. M. TEAGUE,

San Dimas, Cal.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Standard from Boston to San Francisco; from Manitoba to Louisiana. This breed is the most popular in America, because it meets every requirement of the commercial poult erer and fancier, being excellent layers of large brown eggs, good table fowl and



handsome as a picture when bred to Standard requirements. As an all-purpose fowl for family and farm culture they cannot be recommended too highly. My stock is from some of the best blood in America.

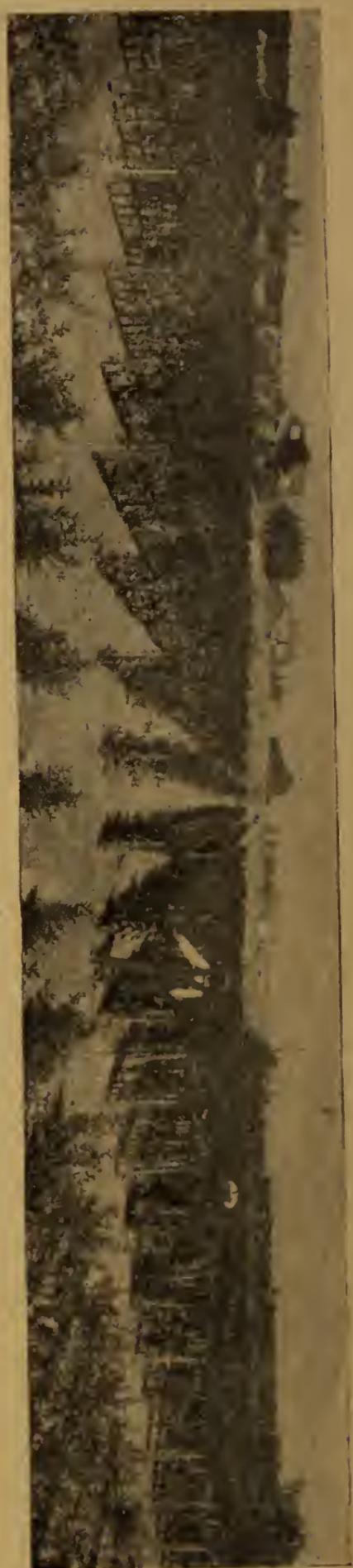
Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

If you write me what you want in the matter of stock, I shall be pleased to quote you prices and particulars.

R. M. TEAGUE,

San Dimas, Cal.

CITRUS TREES BY THE THOUSANDS



Bird's Eye View of the Citrus Propagating Grounds of the San Dimas Nurseries, San Dimas, Cal.

CITRUS TREES IN VARIETY